

COA

- Leave a pail of dirty water, a coal-box, a bottle, a broom, and such other unsightly things. *Swift.*
- COAL-MINE. *n. f.* [coal and mine.] A mine in which coals are dug; a coal-pit.
- Springs are injurious to land, that flow from coalmines. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- COAL-PIT. *n. f.* [from coal and pit.] A pit made in the earth, generally to a great depth, for digging coals.
- A leaf of the polypody kind, found in the sinking of a coalpit. *Woodward on Fossils.*
- COAL-STONE. *n. f.* [coal and stone.] A sort of cannel coal. See COAL.
- Coal-stone flames easily, and burns freely; but holds and endures the fire much longer than coal. *Woodward on Fossils.*
- COAL-WORK. *n. f.* [coal and work.] A coalery; a place where coals are found.
- There is a vast treasure in the old English, from whence authors may draw constant supplies; as our officers make their surest remits from the coal-works and the mines. *Felton.*
- COALERY. *n. f.* [from coal.] A place where coals are dug.
- Two fine stalactites were found hanging from a black stone, at a deserted vault in Benwell coalery. *Woodward on Fossils.*
- TO COALESCE. *v. n.* [coalesco, Latin.]
1. To unite in masses by a spontaneous approximation to each other.
- When vapours are raised, they hinder not the transparency of the air, being divided into parts too small to cause any reflection in their superficies; but when they begin to coalesce, and constitute globules, those globules become of a convenient size to reflect some colours. *Newton's Opt.*
2. To grow together; to join.
- COALESCENCE. *n. f.* [from coalesco.] The act of coalescing; concretion; union.
- COALITION. *n. f.* [from coalesco coalitum, Latin.] Union in one mass or body; conjunction of separate parts in one whole.
- The world's a mass of heterogeneous consistences, and every part thereof a coalition of distinguishable varieties. *Glamm. Scops.*
- In the first coalition of a people, their prospect is not great: they provide laws for their present exigence and convenience. *Hale's Common Law of England.*
- 'Tis necessary that these squandered atoms should convene and unite into great masses: without such a coalition the chaos must have reigned to all eternity. *Bentley.*
- COALY. *adj.* [from coal.] Containing coal.
- Or coally time, or ancient hallow'd Dee. *Milton.*
- COAPTATION. *n. f.* [from con and apto, Lat.] The adjustment of parts to each other.
- In a clock the hand is moved upon the dial, the bell is struck, and the other actions belonging to the engine are performed by virtue of the size, shape, bigness, and coaptation of the several parts. *Boyle's Scep. Chym.*
- The same method makes both prose and verse beautiful, which consists in the judicious coaptation and ranging of the words. *Broome on the Odyssey.*
- TO COARCT. *v. a.* [coarcto, Latin.]
1. To straighten; to confine into a narrow compass.
2. To contract power.
- If a man coarct's himself to the extremity of an act, he must blame and impute it to himself, that he has thus coarcted or straightened himself so far. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
- COARCTATION. *n. f.* [from coarcto.]
1. Confinement; restraint to a narrow space.
- The greatest winds, if they have no coarctation, or blow not hollow, give an interior sound. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
2. Contraction of any space.
- Straighten the artery never so much, provided the sides of it do not meet, the vessel will continue to beat below, or beyond the coarctation. *Ray on the Creation.*
3. Restraint of liberty.
- Election is opposed not only to coaction, but also to coarctation, or determination to one. *Bramb. against Hobbs.*
- COARSE. *adj.*
1. Not refined; not separated from impurities or baser parts.
- I feel
- Of what coarse metal ye are molded. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*
2. Not soft or fine: used of cloth, of which the threads are large.
3. Rude; uncivil; rough of manners.
4. Gross; not delicate.
- 'Tis not the coarsest tie of human law That binds their peace. *Thomson's Spring.*
5. Inelegant; rude; unpolished.
- Praise of Virgil is against myself, for presuming to copy, in my coarse English, his beautiful expressions. *Dryden, An.*
6. Unaccomplished; unfinished by art or education.
- Practical rules may be useful to such as are remote from advice, and to coarse practitioners, which they are obliged to make use of. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
7. Mean; not nice; not elegant; vile.
- Ill comfort, and a coarse perfume, Disgrace the delicacy of a saint. *Rescommon.*

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- A coarse and useless dunghill weed, Fix'd to one spot, to rot just as it grows. *Orway's Orphan.*
- From this coarse mixture of terrestrial parts, Desire and fear by turns possess their hearts. *Dryden's An.*
- COARSELY. *adv.* [from coarse.]
1. Without fineness; without refinement.
2. Meanly; not elegantly.
- John came neither eating nor drinking, but fared coarsely and poorly, according to the apparel he wore. *Br. Vul. Err.*
3. Rudely; not civilly.
- The good cannot be too much honoured, nor the bad too coarsely used. *Dryden's Pables, Preface.*
4. Inelegantly.
- Be pleased to accept the rudiments of Virgil's poetry, coarsely translated; but which yet retains some beauties of the author. *Dryden's Virgil, Dedication.*
- COARSENESS. *n. f.* [from coarse.]
1. Impurity; unrefined state.
- First know the materials whereof the glass is made; then consider what the reason is of the coarseness or dearness. *Bacon.*
2. Roughness; want of fineness.
3. Grossness; want of delicacy.
- 'Tis with friends (pardon the coarseness of the illustration) as with dogs in couples; they should be of the same size. *L'Estrange, Fable 25.*
4. Roughness; rudeness of manners.
- A base wild olive he remains; The shrub the coarseness of the clown retains. *Garth's Ovid.*
5. Meanness; want of nicety.
- Consider the penuriousness of the Hollanders, the coarseness of their food and raiment, and their little indulgences of pleasure. *Addison on the War.*
- COAST. *n. f.* [costa, Fr. costa, Latin.]
1. The edge or margin of the land next the sea; the shore. It is not used for the banks of less waters.
- He fees in English ships the Holland coast. *Dryden.*
2. It seems to be taken by Newton for side, like the French cote. Some kind of virtue, lodged in some sides of the crystal, inclines and bends the rays towards the coasts, of unusual refraction; otherwise the rays would not be refracted towards that coast rather than any other coast, both at their incidence and at their emergence, so as to emerge by a contrary refraction of the coast. *Newton's Opt.*
3. The COAST is clear. A proverbial expression. The danger is over; the enemies have marched off.
- Going out, and seeing that the coast was clear, Zelmane dismissed Muldorus.
- The royal spy, when now the coast was clear, Sought not the garden, but retir'd unseen. *Dryden.*
- TO COAST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fail close by the coast; to sail within sight of land.
- But steer my vessel with a steady hand, And coast along the shore in sight of land. *Dryden's Virgil.*
- The antients coasted only in their navigation, seldom taking the open sea. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
- TO COAST. *v. a.* To fail by; to fail near to.
- Nearchus, the admiral of Alexander, not knowing the compass, was fain to coast that shore. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
- The greatest entertainment we found in coasting it, were the several prospects of woods, vineyards, meadows, and cornfields which lie on the borders of it. *Addison on Italy.*
- COASTER. *n. f.* [from coast.] He that sails timorously near the shore.
- In our small skiff we must not launch too far; We here but coasters, not discoverers are. *Dryd. 1. yran. Love.*
- COAT. *n. f.* [cotta, Fr. cotta, Italian.]
1. The upper garment.
- He was armed with a coat of mail, and the weight of the coat was five thousand shekels of brass. *1 Sam. xvi. 5.*
- The coat of many colours they brought to their father, and said, this have we found: know now whether it be thy son's coat or no. *Gen. xxxvii. 30.*
2. Petticoat; the habit of a boy in his infancy; the lower part of a woman's dress.
- A friend's younger son, a child in coats, was not easily brought to his book. *Locke.*
3. The habit or vesture, as demonstrative of the office.
- For his intermeddling with arms, he is the more excusable, because many of his coat, in those times, are not only martial directors, but commanders. *Howell's Vocal Ferret.*
- Men of his coat should be minding their pray'rs, And not among ladies, to give themselves airs. *Swift.*
4. The hair or fur of a beast; the covering of any animal.
- He clad
- Their nakedness with skins of beasts; or slain, Or, as the snake, with youthful coat repaid; And thought not much to clothe his enemies. *Milton.*
- Give your horse some powder of brimstone in his oats, and it will make his coat lie fine. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- You have given us milk In luscious streams, and lent us your own coat Against the winter's cold. *Thomson's Spring.*
5. Any

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5. Any tegument; tunick; or covering.
- The eye is defended with four coats or skins. *Peacham.*
- The optic nerves have their medullary parts terminating in the brain, their teguments terminating in the coats of the eye. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
- Amber is a nodule, invested with a coat, called rock-amber. *Woodward on Fossils.*
6. That on which the ensigns armorial are portrayed.
- The herald of love's mighty king, In whole coat armour richly on earth do spring. *Spenser.*
- All sorts of flowers the which on earth do spring; Cropp'd are the flower-de-luces in your arms; Of England's coat one half is cut away. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*
- At each trumpet was a banner bound, Which, waving in the wind, display'd at large Their master's coat of arms and knightly charge. *Dryden.*
- TO COAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover; to invest; to overspread; as, to coat a retort; to coat a ceiling.
- TO COAX. *v. a.* To wheedle; to flatter; to humour. A low word.
- The nurse had changed her note; for she was then muzzling and coaxing the child; that's a good dear, says she. *L'Estrange.*
- I coax! I wheedle! I'm above it. *Forquhar's Rer. Officer.*
- COAXER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A wheedler; a flatterer.
- COB. A word often used in the composition of low terms; corrupted from cop, sax. *keps*, Germ. the head or top.
- COB. *n. f.* A sort of sea-fowl; called also sea-cob. *Philips.*
- COBALT. *n. f.* A marcasite frequent in Saxony.
- Cobalt is plentifully impregnated with arsenick; contains copper and some silver. Being sublimed, the fumes are of a blue colour: these German mineralists call zaffir. *Woodward.*
- Cobalt is a dense, compact, and ponderous mineral, very bright and shining, and much resembling some of the anti-monial ores. It is found in Germany, Saxony, Bohemia, and England; but ours is a poor kind. From cobalt are produced the three sorts of arsenick, white, yellow, and red; as also zaffir and smalt. *Hill on Fossils.*
- TO COBBLE. *v. a.* [cobler, Danish.]
1. To mend any thing coarsely: used generally of shoes.
- If you be out, fir, I can mend you—Why, fir, cobble you. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*
- They'll fit by th' fire, and presume to know What's done i' th' capitol; making parties strong, And feeble such as stand not in their liking, Below their cobble'd shoes. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*
- Many underlayers, when they could not live upon their trade, have raised themselves from cobbling to fluxing. *L'Estr.*
2. To do or make any thing clumsily, or unhandily.
- Reject the nauseous praises of the times: Give thy base poets back their cobble'd rhimes. *Dryden.*
- Believe not that the whole universe is mere bungling and blundering, nothing effected for any purpose or design, but all ill favourably cobble'd and jumbled together. *Bentley.*
- COBBLER. *n. f.* [from cobble.]
1. A mender of old shoes.
- Not many years ago it happened that a cobbler had the casting vote for the life of a criminal. *Addison on Italy.*
2. A clumsy workman in general.
- What trade are you?— Truly, fir, in respect of a fine workman, I am but, as you would say, a cobbler. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*
3. In a kind of proverbial sense, any mean person.
- Think you the great prerogative t' enjoy Of doing ill, by virtue of that race; As if what we esteem in cobblers base, Would the high family of Brutus grace. *Dryd. Juv.*
- COBIRONS. *n. f.* [cob and iron.] Irons with a knob at the upper end.
- The implements of the kitchen; as spits, ranges, cobirons, and pots. *Bacon's Phys. Rem.*
- COBISHOP. *n. f.* [con and bishop.] A coadjutant bishop.
- Valerius, advanced in years, and a Grecian by birth, not qualified to preach in the Latin tongue, made use of Auspin as a cobishop, for the benefit of the church of Hippo. *Ayliffe.*
- COBNET. *n. f.* [cob and net.]
1. See HAZEL, of which it is a species.
2. A boy's game; the conquering nut.
- COBSWAN. *n. f.* [cob, head, and swan.] The head or leading swan.
- I'm not taken With a cobswan, or a high-mountain bull, As foolish Leda and Europa were. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*
- COBWEB. *n. f.* [cobweb, Dutch.]
1. The web or net of a spider.
- The luckless Clarion, With violent swift flight, forth carried Into the cursed cobweb, which his foe Had framed for his final overthrow. *Spenser.*
- Is supper ready, the house trimmed, rushes strewed, and cobwebs swept. *Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew.*
- The spider went into the house of a burgher, and fell pre-

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- sently to her net-work of drawing cobwebs up and down. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
2. Any snare, or trap; implying insidiousness and weakness.
- For he a rope of sand could twist, As tough as learned Sorbonist; And weave fine cobwebs fit for scull That's empty, when the moon is full. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
- Chronology at best is but a cobweb law, and he broke through it with his weight. *Dryden's Dedicat. An.*
- Laws are like cobwebs, which may catch small flies; but let wasps and hornets break through. *Swift.*
- COCOA. *n. f.* See CACAO.
- COCCIFEROUS. *adj.* [from cocco, and fero, Lat.] All plants or trees are so called that have berries. *Quincy.*
- COCHINEAL. *n. f.* [cochinilla, Span. a woodlouse.]
- An insect gathered upon the opuntia, and dried; from which a beautiful red colour is extracted. *Hill.*
- COCHLEARY. *adj.* [from cochlea, Lat. a screw.] Screwform; in the form of a screw.
- That at St. Dennis, near Paris, hath wreathy spires, and cochleary turnings about it, which agreeth with the description of the unicorn's horn in Elian. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- COCHLEATED. *adj.* [from cochlea, Lat.] Of a screwed or turbinated form.
- Two pieces of stone, struck forth of the cavity of the umbilici of shells, of the same sort with the foregoing; they are of a cochleated figure. *Woodward on Fossils.*
- COCK. *n. f.* [cocc, Saxon; coq, French.]
1. The male to the hen; a domestic fowl, remarkable for his gallantry, pride, and courage.
- Cocks have great combs and spurs; hens, little or none. *Bacon's Nat. History, No. 85.*
- True cocks o' th' game, That never ask for what, or whom, they fight; But turn 'em out, and shew 'em but a foe, Cry liberty, and that's a cause of quarrel. *Dryd. Span. Fryar.*
- The careful hen Calls all her chirping family around, Fed and defended by the fearless cock. *Thomson's Spring.*
2. The male of any small birds.
- He was confirmed in this by observing, that calves and philosophers, tygers and statemen, cock sparrows and coquets, exactly resemble one another in the formation of the pineal gland. *Arbutnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*
3. The weathercock, that shews the direction of the wind by turning.
- You cataracts and hurricanes spout, 'Till you have drench'd our steeples, drown'd the cocks! *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
4. A spout to let out water at will, by turning the stop.
- When every room Hath blaz'd with lights, and bray'd with minstrelsy, I have retir'd me to a wasteful cock, And set mine eyes at flow. *Shakespeare's Timon.*
- It were good there were a little cock made in the belly of the upper glass. *Bacon's Natural History, No. 16.*
- I hus the small jett, which hasty hands unlock, Spirts in the garden's eyes who turns the cock. *Pope's Dunc.*
5. The notch of an arrow.
6. The part of the lock of a gun that strikes with the flint. [From coccia, Ital. the notch of an arrow. *Skinner.* Perhaps from the action, like that of a cock pecking.]
- With hasty rage he snatch'd His gunshot, that in holsters watch'd, And bending cock, he levell'd full Against th' outside of Talgol's skull. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 2.*
- A seven-shot gun carries powder and bullets for seven charges and discharges. Under the breech of the barrel is one box for the powder; a little before the lock another for the bullets; behind the cock a charger, which carries the powder from the box to a funnel at the further end of the lock. *Grev.*
7. A conqueror; a leader; a governing man.
- Sir Andrew is grown the cock of the club since he left us. *Addison's Spectator, No. 130.*
- My schoolmaster call'd me a dunce and a fool; But at cuffs I was always the cock of the school. *Swift.*
8. Cockerowing; a note of the time in a morning.
- We were carousing 'till the second cock. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
- He begins at curfew, and goes 'till the first cock. *Shakespeare.*
9. A cockboat; a small boat.
- They take view of all sized cocks, barges, and fisherboats hovering on the coast. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
- The fishermen that walk upon the beach, Appear like mice; and yond tall anchoring bark, Diminish'd to her cock; her cock, a buoy, Almost too small for sight. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*
10. A small heap of hay. [Properly cop.]
- As soon as the dew is off the ground spread the hay again, and turn it, that it may wither on the other side: then handle it, and, if you find it dry, make it up into cocks. *Mortimer.*
11. The form of a hat. [From the comb of the cock.]
- You may see many a smart rhetorician turning his hat in